Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1695.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

NICKLIN & GRIFFETH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

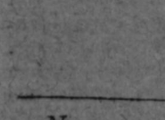
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muflinets, in packages fuitable for the Weft-India market
Nails aflorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caflks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as foon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanifh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA, For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,



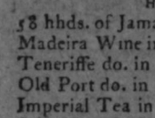
Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,



The faft failing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *maflter*, WILL fail on the 10th inft. (ice permitting) has handfome accommodations for paffengers. For freight or paffage apply to the maflter on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-ftreet, or

N. & J. Frazier,

No. 95, South Front-ftreet.

February 3. §

For Amfterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Maflter; WILL fail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paffage, apply to the maflter on board, at Walnut-ftreet Wharf, or to

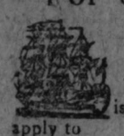
JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the faid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for fale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter caflks
Claret in cafes, of a fuperior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille, } Wines in cafes
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-ftreet.

Who have for fale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lifbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new veffel, with excellent accommodations for paffengers; Sails on the 10th December. For Freight or Paffage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who has to difpofe of,

A fmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

November 18. §

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As publifhed in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, Under the fignature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its fource, and the motives of the oppofition to the meafures of the United States are expofed.

Feb. 8.

Boflon Glafs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glafs is now commenced at the Glafs Houfe in Boflon.

It is needlefs to fay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boflon Glafs, as it is fo well known throughout the United States to be in every refpect greatly fuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any fize commonly ufed; and may be conftantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glafs Houfe.

Orders from the diftant States to be addreffed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-ftreet, Boflon.

☞ Two or three good Glafs makers are wanted at the above works; fuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be fure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glafs, they will meet with the fame encouragement.

Boflon, January 16 2 —2aw6w

A Nurfe's place wanted.

A WOMAN juft arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurfe or attendant on the fick, either as a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth ftreet, near Market ftreet.

Feb. 8. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, AT

W. YOUNG's Book-ftore,

Corner of Chefnut and Second ftreets,

(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.

Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer;

Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.

In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.

——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.* With the means of accelerating it;

And a comparifon of the National Debts of *England, France*, and *America.*

In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranflated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiflature of Maſſachufetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.

——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.,

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author aſſerts excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous. the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1785; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives: *Among ſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious: and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work.

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui ferment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-ſtreet.

December 2. 3awtf

Princeton—*New-Jerſey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient Houſe in which the late Mrs Ann Witherſpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The houſe is two ſtories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the ſecond floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret ſpacious—The back yard is paved with ſtones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a ſmoke houſe, and houſe for aſhes—and behind it a carriage houſe, hay loft, gravery, and convenient ſtables, with four ſtalls for horſes, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the ſtreet, and 254 feet deep, ſomewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent ſoil.

For terms, which will be made very reaſonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19. 2aw4w

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-ſtreet, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremiting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The partnerſhip between them and Joſeph B. Barry, has been diſſolved by mutual conſent. Cavanagh and Hearn have juſt received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to ſell on very reaſonable terms for caſh. Orders from the country moſt punctually executed. Vincers of all kinds cut as uſual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

IN THE PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

For the benefit of the MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,

A general plan and ſyſtem of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

And now printed

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almoſt uſeleſs purpoſe which taking the ſeamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading veſſels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all thoſe ſeamen whoſe ſkill and courage on board ſhips of war, would give them protection and ſecure their ſafety. We have enough for both purpoſes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval ſtores, except mariners; but, unleſs a "ſupply of them is preſerved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."

February 7. §

Bank of Pennſylvania.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Bank on Friday, the 2d February, 1798, purſuant to public notice—

On motion, Reſolved, That, this meeting being impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the extraordinary ſervices and attention of SAMUEL M. FOX, Eſq. Preſident of this Bank, in the execution of the duties of his office; which have been much increaſed by the peculiar ſituation of the inſtitution, at the period of his appointment; and by the difficulties occaſioned in conſequence of the recent calamity in this city;—a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to prepare a piece of Plate, of a value not exceeding five hundred dollars, with ſuitable emblems and devices, to be preſented to Mr. Fox, in the name of the Stockholders, as an evidence of the high ſenſe they entertain of his late official ſervices.

William T. Smith, Peter Wikoff, and Charles Biddle, Eſqrs. were appointed a committee for the above purpoſe.

Ordered, that the preceding reſolution be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, *Chairman.*

Atteſt—JOHN SITGREAVES, *Secretary.*

Freſh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, juſt above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the ſchooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raiſins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muſcatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in caſks and boxes
Soft ſhell'd almonds in ſacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.

The whole of the articles ſhipped as of the firſt qualities.

For Sale by

Peter Kuhn.

February 5 d5t

The cargo of the Weſt-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,

136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
29 Hhds. of Rum.

For ſale By

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hiſpaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Madeira do. in pipes

February 6 d2weotm

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c. All which may be had on reaſonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.

Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors; and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy: and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to ſerve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and underſtands houſe work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th ſtreet.

Jan. 22. *eod2w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charcouna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogſheads beſt ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. ſm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

WANTED

A young Gentleman to go Doctor of a Ship to the Eaſt-Indies.

Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.

Feb. 6. d1w

Ran away from the Subſcriber,

On the 24th January laſt,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 181, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.

February 10. ¶3t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, duly atteſted. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly ſolicited to make immediate payment, to either of the ſubſcribers.

Iſaac Cathrall, John Haworth, Samuel Wilcox. } Adminiſtrators.

January 27. ws4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

John Murphy, Peter Scravendyke, Thomas Farrell, } Executors,

January 15. *awawaw

Lately Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION againſt *ALEXANDER HAMILTON,* Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatemtnt of the baſe meaes practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the character of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, ſouth Front-ſtreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEBATE ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

FRIDAY—FEBRUARY 9.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

The question on the resolution as amended was about to be put; when

Mr. GALLATIN said, he knew how late in the day it was, and therefore his remarks should not be long; but, as he considered there was a point of view in which the subject had not been placed, he wished to say a few words before the question was taken.

On the fact itself, he had no remark to make; the evidence was direct, and all could draw their inferences from it. Nor did he consider it very material, whether the insult arose from provocation, or not, because he did not think that any provocation could justify an indecency of that nature. But it appeared to him that gentlemen who expressed so much sensibility on the occasion, had confined themselves wholly to the indecency committed within the walls of the house, without taking any notice of the nature of the punishment proposed to be inflicted. It was on that part of the subject, and on that alone, he meant to make some observations.

Our government, he said, was a government by representation. The people of the United States had not vested power with a sparing hand; they had given all power out of their hands, but they had guarded against the abuse of it. They had said, this power shall not be exercised but by persons appointed by ourselves. This being the case, said Mr. G. we, the representatives of the people, have only a limited power over individual representatives in our body. It is true, the Constitution has given us the power of expulsion, but under as much caution as power could be given. It is guarded by making it necessary to have a vote of two-thirds of the members present—the same caution which was laid upon the Senate with respect to treaties. He conceived that the power of expulsion had not been given for the purpose of indulging our sensibility; for the purpose of impairing the principle of representation, but for the purpose of enforcing that principle; and two cases might exist in which the power of expulsion lodged in that house might be considered as a safeguard to the principle of representation.—These two cases were, when the house discovered a person to be disqualified by some infamous conduct from voting, and when a member pertinaciously interrupted and prevented public business from being carried on.

As to the first case, he could not suppose that any man would ever be sent to that house, who had been guilty of any crime that would disqualify him from holding his seat, if the people who sent him knew it at the time; but if any such crime should be afterwards committed, or be discovered to have been heretofore committed, then the house has a right to expel and send such a member back to his constituents. The present case, every one will allow, does not come within this rule. The charge against the member from Vermont, is a gross indecency, which shews the want of good manners—a want of good breeding. There could be no doubt the act was highly indecent; but it did not shew a corruption of heart. It may disqualify him from associating with some gentlemen on this floor; but said Mr. G. we do not come here to associate as individuals, but to deliberate upon legislative subjects in our representative capacity. We may, if we please, associate together, or we may let it alone. He did not think himself compelled to associate with any member of this house whose society he did not like.

This was not then one of those cases which discovered a corruption of heart, that would disqualify a man from giving a vote on a legislative subject, though it might shew the person to be disqualified for polite society.

He would go on to the other case, which was said to be a good reason for expulsion. He allowed that cases might exist, in which a man might so far persist in interrupting the public business of that house, by his disorderly behavior, as to render it necessary, in order that the business might proceed, that he should be expelled. This led him to enquire whether this was the case under consideration, and whether the house had been interrupted by the act in question.

When he put questions to the witnesses in relation to the order of the house, at the time the act complained of took place, he did it not with a view of lessening the offence itself. He did not mean to enquire whether the member from Vermont had committed a less degree of indecency, because the house was in one situation than it would have been if it had been in another; but his object was to shew, that the public business had not been interrupted, and that the house was in a situation in which it could not have been interrupted. It was true the speaker had, in the morning, taken the chair, and the house had not adjourned; but it must also be allowed, that the house was not at that time organized. What was the business before the house? A committee of two members were counting the votes for managers of an impeachment. Were they interrupted; or could they be interrupted by an incident of this kind? He was sure they were not interrupted. If then the public business was not interrupted, and if the fact was not of that nature which shewed a corruption of heart, he did not think it would be proper to expel the member from Vermont.

He saw, indeed, that it was unpleasant for some gentlemen to sit in the house with the member from Vermont. He allowed it was an evil; but what is the evil, he asked, on the other side? It is this—They all knew that a new election could not take place in the state of Vermont for several weeks. He remembered, from the contested election which was formerly before the house from that state, that twelve days notice is requisite before writs can be issued; a certain time would be required to bring the votes to the governor; the necessary notice, a new election, ascertaining the return, the notification to the member elected, and the time necessary for his journey hither, would take up many weeks; and by the laws of that state, if there be not a majority in the first vote, a new election will be necessary; so that it may be pretty certainly said, that if the present member was expelled, one half of the state of Vermont would be deprived of a representation on that floor for the remainder of the session. And shall we, said Mr. G. in order to gratify our sensibilities, deptive one half of that state, for a number of weeks, and perhaps for the whole session, of its representation? He was not willing to do so, and therefore should vote against the resolution.

He knew that other gentlemen on that floor had as great regard for the principle of representation as he; therefore, he supposed, they had considered this subject already, and made up their minds upon it. When he started these reasons he did not doubt they had had weight upon the minds of other gentlemen. For his part, however, he was more apprehensive of depriving Vermont of its representation, than of any other consideration arising from the subject.

He thought genetlemen had laid too much stress on this indecency, as it affected the legislature of the United States. However disagreeable the act was in itself, he did not think because a member sent there by the people of Vermont does an improper act, that it could attach *disgrace* and *indelible infamy* to the house itself, nor did he see how it could affect any other person besides the member from Vermont himself.

Two members rising, though the question was loudly called for, the committee rose, by a small majority, and had leave to sit again.

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 12.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the Report of the Committee of Privileges, Mr. DENT in the Chair,

Mr. RUTLEDGE denied that any similar outrage had ever been committed in that house like the present, though the gentleman from Virginia had spoken of something analagous. It was true a challenge had been sent by a member of the Senate to a member of that house; but this was not at all comparable to the present offence. Mr. R. thought the punishment by expulsion, was the only punishment which could be adopted, as nothing short of it would be effectual.

Mr. FINDLEY said, the question before the committee was a question of *indecency*, and not of *crime*; and he wished, for the sake of decency, so much had not been said upon it. In forming the Constitution there had been a distinction made betwixt punishment and expulsion. Expulsion was evidently the highest punishment which the house could inflict, but no one could say indecency was the highest crime. He never understood, either at the time the Constitution was formed, or since, that expulsion was intended to be applied to any thing but *crimes*—for what would be a subject of impeachment in other bodies, where impeachments could be brought. This was not, therefore, an opinion formed upon the spur of the occasion. Mr. F. said, he knew of an instance of this kind which happened in another legislative body, upon which a committee was appointed to consider it, but they never made report, but held their decision in *terrorem* over the offending member. He thought, if a similar course had been taken in this matter, it would have been preferable to spending so much time in debate upon it.

Mr. SEWALL rose to reply to what fell from Mr. Gallatin on Friday, with respect to the two cases which he pointed out, as coming under the rule for expulsion, and referred to the law of Parliament in England, to shew that his doctrine was ill founded. He said no district of country ought to have it in its power to send a man amongst them as a legislator for the United States, who should be hateful to two thirds of the house. The Constitution had defined no particular cases in which the power of expulsion should be exercised; the house was therefore left at liberty to use it according to its discretion: And if it were to be abused, instead of punishment it might become the *highest honour* to the person expelled, as if the house were become so corrupt as to expel a person without just cause, it might awaken the people to a sense of the necessity of *changing their representatives*.—Mr. S. said, it was a new doctrine that the business of the house should actually be interrupted, before a person should be deemed an offender against its rules. It was necessary to look at the consequence of actions, and referred to what might have been the case if Mr. Griswold had resented the affront upon the spot. Mr. S. spoke of the importance of this decision as a precedent; and of the danger to be apprehended from the conduct of Mr. Lyon in future, if the present outrage was suffered to pass without exemplary punishment, and that it would be necessary to come *armed* to the house in order to guard themselves against him.

Mr. SHEPARD spoke again upon this subject. If the member from Vermont was not expelled, he supposed it would break up the present session, without doing any business; that it would divide the states against each other, and finally end in a *civil war*.

Mr. PINCKNEY said, in order to insure perfect freedom of debate, it was necessary to repress every personal violence in the first instance. In considering this question he considered it as fixing a rule for their government in future, and he thought if it were so considered, (and no reference had to the dispute which had produced the discussion) there would be a pretty unanimous opinion that an offence of this kind ought to be punished by expulsion. He thought a member thus violently offending the rules of the house, should be immediately deprived of the power of the people in that house, and it was on this ground that he moved for the immediate commitment of the member from Vermont to the care of the sergeant at arms, when the offence was first made known to the house, not only for the security of his person, but for immediate punishment. As the constitution gave the house a power to expel a member for disorderly conduct he thought this case came clearly within the rule. In some cases of offence, there might appear mitigating circumstances, but there was none in this. The conduct of the member since the transaction was committed had been such as to convince the house that he felt no compunction for what he had done.

Mr. LIVINGSTON rose to intreat gentlemen, as they valued the respectability of the House, the good opinion of their constituents, and the public Treasury, that they would suffer this business to come to a conclusion. Their constituents, he was certain, had long been tired of the discussion. Nearly 20 days, which had cost as many thousand dollars to the country, had been consumed in this business. Gentlemen rose to express their abhorrence of abuse, in *abusive terms*, and their hatred of indecent acts with *indecency*. The simple question before the house was, what degree of punishment was proper to be inflicted upon the member from Vermont. [The Chairman informed Mr. L. he was mistaken in saying 20 days had been consumed in this business; it had been before the house *only* fourteen.] Mr. L. said it was in a fair way for being *twenty*.

Mr. COIT was sorry to hurt the feelings of the gentleman last up, by saying any thing on this subject, but having been considered as as advocate of Mr. Lyon, he would make a few observations upon the subject. He did not himself think that this vote ought to have been taken without discussion. If, indeed, it had been necessary to have enquired how does this man generally vote, then no discussion was necessary; but he could not consider that this was the only enquiry necessary to be made. With respect to the fact, nothing need be said, every one allowed it to be brutal, indecent and unmannerly. The constitution gave the house the power of expulsion for disorderly conduct. It had been said, this disorder must be committed within the house; but he found nothing of this sort in the constitution. He had no doubt himself that the House was in session at the time. It had been attempted to shew that there was a provocation for the offence; but an enquiry into this matter turned wholly against the gentleman from Vermont, as his previous abuse of the whole representation of Connecticut was a sufficient ground for the retort which was drawn from his colleague. It appeared, therefore, to him, that to retain amongst them a man of this description, was to retain a man who would produce nothing but disorder and confusion in their proceedings. His letter of apology did not say that this was a transaction of heat, and that he was sorry for it, but that he was sorry the house had thought it necessary to take cognizance of it; and his defence before the committee of the whole, was far from being contrite; it was, indeed, an attack upon the witnesses, in order to invalidate their testimony. He hoped the resolution would be agreed to.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS rose and took notice of the different arguments urged in favour of the amendment. He denied that the committee ought to consider the consequences to which an act might possibly lead; if so, an assault would, of course, be punished equally with murder, as it might possibly lead to it. He did not think the house ought to interfere any further, than to preserve order and decorum in its proceedings If a member of the house committed a crime, he was answerable to the laws equally with any other man. Upon the whole, he considered the proposed punishment as disproportionate to the offence, and should, therefore move an amendment. [He then moved the amendment stated in yesterday's minute, confining the punishment to a reprimand by the Speaker in the face of the house.]

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) said the length of the present debate had been complained of; but who, he asked, had first broke silence after the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Thatcher) had expressed his wish that the vote might be taken without debate? It was the gentleman just sat down; and now he had given the committee another speech, and introduced a proposition calculated to produce further discussion. He wishes the gentleman from Vermont to be reprimanded by the Speaker. What could the Speaker say to him? He could only say, "*You have done an act which would disgrace a blackguard, come and take your seat in the house; you have insulted us with words which shew your defiance of us, but come and sit with us, and be our brother Legislator.*"

Were these proper words to be addressed to the member? The Speaker would sooner address him in words of *Thunder* which should drive him from his presence. Mr. D. then took notice of what fell from the gentleman from New-York with respect to the length of the present debate, which he thought fully justified by the importance of the subject, and concluded by saying, that if there should be found a majority in this house in favour of the amendment, he should be ashamed of having a seat in it.

Mr. NICHOLAS hoped the committee would not be prevented from doing what it thought propor, because there might be a difference betwixt the private opinion of the Speaker, and what he might be called upon to do in his capacity as Speaker.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS denied that he was the first who began the debate.

Mr. DAYTON repeated that he was the first who broke silence after the gentleman from Massachusetts had wished the vote to be taken without debate.

Mr. R. WILLIMAS said, that it would appear from the manner in which the gentleman had said he broke the silence, that he had begun the debate, which he did not. Mr. W. said he was now more strongly convinced than ever of the impropriety of extending the power of expulsion, since he had heard the passionate expressions of the gentleman from New-Jersy. Was this the language of a *Judge*? He would not only pass the law upon the offender, but he would do it with thunder and vengeance. In his opinion, Mr. W. said, nothing would tend more to *disgrace* the councils of America than such heated language as this. It was sufficient to induce the People to say, "*we have too much liberty—too much freedom of speech—our government is bad*," and to be ready to lay hold of any other that is offered to them A sentiment of this kind tended more to destroy the government than any thing he had heard. Gentlemen talk of heat in debate; but where did it come from? Not from the gentlemen in opinion with him, must be evident to every one. Whatever opinion might be held of his amendment, he thought it proper, and therefore made it; nor did he think it liberal in any man to treat it as it had been treated. Was it right to be told by a member, because he moved an amendment like the present, that he should be *ashamed* to sit with him? Was this what the public expected to hear in its legislative councils? He believed not. He thought it would do no credit to him who uttered the sentiment.

Mr. DAYTON said that the gentleman from N. Carolina had mis-stated what he had said in several instances; but he did not think it worth while to set him right—it would be a waste of time and words. There was one thing he would notice, he called him a *Judge*. Was he not in committee of the whole on this subject? Was he more a judge than that gentleman? [Mr. W. offered to explain]. Mr. D. said the gentleman had already four times explained himself. If he had any thing more to say to that gentleman, it would be a little more pointed. He should say what he pleased, and if he chose he might call upon him in the house or *out of the house* (privileges a side) [*A loud cry for order was heard.*] Mr. D. said he knew when he was in order.

The CHAIRMAN declared such language improper.

Mr. D. concluded by justifying what he had said as to the impropriety of the Speaker's reprimanding the member from Vermont, as the language of a majority he was assured would direct him thus to speak, and he could not be expected to use the sentiments of a minority in his reprimand. He had stated the matter in a strong light, to shew the impropriety of the measure; and he meant to appeal to the breast of every honorable gentleman whether the members of that house would consent to sit in amity with *such a man*.

Mr. GOODRICH thought to have given a silent vote on this subject; but when a proposition like the present was brought forward he could not refrain from delivering his sentiments upon it. Mr. G. complained of the slanderous manner in which he and his colleagues had been treated by the gentleman from Vermont. Every one allowed some punishment was proper for the offences of this member; they differed only as to the proportion. For his part, he thought nothing short of expulsion would be sufficient; for it was evident from his conduct, that a reprimand would not be considered by him as any punishment at all. He knew not how to account for the strange manner in which he had conducted himself since he committed the insult upon his colleague; except, indeed he was persuaded, that do what he will, it was not in the power of the house to expel him; that his *friends* would support him. If this were his opinion, he hoped he would find himself mistaken.

Mr. HARPER was strongly opposed to the amendment. He was sorry to see gentlemen determined to support the member from Vermont, at all events, rather than lose a vote on favorite political questions.—The reprimand proposed, he was confident would have no effect upon him; besides it was a punishment of the lightest kind which the house could inflict, and by no means proportioned to the highest possible outrage.—He corresponded in sentiment with the gentleman from New-Jersey with respect to this amendment, and if it were approved by a majority, he should feel *ashamed* and *degraded* at belonging to that house. If this were the case, every man who had any regard for his character, would make his escape from the *polluted habitation*, as such a vote would attach *disgrace* and *infamy* to the house, because it was an old and true adage, "*He who does not repel vile acts, participates in the infamy.*

Mr. SITGREAVES said, if this amendment prevailed (and he trusted it would not) it could only be upon one of two considerations; both of which had been suggested in the course of the debate, viz. the supposed want of power in the house to expel a member for an offence of this kind, or that the punishment is not proper for the offence. Mr. S. went into a variety of arguments to prove that both these objections were ill founded, examined the different theories which had been laid down as applicable to the power of expulsion given by the constitution, endeavoured to prove that the offence under consideration was of the highest magnitude, and that, therefore, it ought to be punished with the highest punishment which the house has the power of inflicting, which is expulsion. A mere reprimand, he said, was by no means, a proper punishment, it was applied to offences of the lowest kind merely. These being his views of the subject, he should vote against the amendment and if it were to prevail, he should vote against the resolution itself; for, so far from such a measure securing them from future injuries, it would only encourage them.—He would, therefore, have nothing to do with it, but leave every gentleman to protect his own honor. It will then be necessary for them, not only to bring learning and information to Congress, but also a sufficient degree of *strength* and *courage*, or if deficient in strength, *arms* for their defence: With respect to the length of this discussion it was wholly owing to that part of the house who declined to act upon the business immediately, but who chose to have the subject referred to a committee, and afterwards to have the evidence before a committee of the whole, and not to those who have always been ready to adopt the most prompt measures.

(Debate to be continued.)

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. Otis from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's speech which has relation to foreign Consuls directed him to ask leave to be discharged from the consideration of that business, in order that it might be referred to the committee of the whole to whom has been referred the bill providing for the expences of government for the year 1798, as an item could be introduced into that bill without going through the formalities of a bill for the purpose.

This motion was opposed by Mess. Gallatin and Nicholas, as they were not certain that the expences alluded to were authorised by law; and if they were not, it would be proper to authorise the expences, before they appropriated money to pay them.

The motion was put and negatived, 37 to 33.

The message yesterday received from the President of the United States was read as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate and*
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

"*In obedience to the law, I now present to both houses of congress, my annual account of expenditure from the contingent fund, during the year 1797, by which it appears, that on the first of January last, there remained in the Treasury a balance of 15,494 dollars and 24 cents, subject to future dispositions of government.*

JOHN ADAMS."

"*United States, Feb. 12, 1798.*"

It was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that they had passed a bill for the sale of lands in the North-western territory; and that they had also passed the bill for the relief of the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, with amendments.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, made a report in favor of erecting a light-house in the harbor of Georgetown (S. C.) the necessary cession of the soil having been made to the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole to whom has been referred the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1798; which bill afterwards coming under consideration, an item was introduced into it, providing for this expence.

Mr. Coit reported a bill in addition to an act for promoting the progress of the useful arts, which was committed for monday next.

The speaker laid before the house a letter which had been received by the Clerk from the legislature of Virginia, inclosing an authorised copy of their agreement to the amendment proposed to the constitution respecting the suability of states. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for erecting a light-house on Eaton's Neck, and for placing buoys in the several places therein mentioned. Committed for Monday.

The same gentleman also made a report on the petition of Sylvanus Crowell, managing owner of three schooners employed in the cod fishery in the year 1796, but a fire having destroyed the agreements between the owner, masters and crews, he was prevented from receiving the bounty allowed by law. The committee finding there was at least *prima facia* evidence of the fact, report favorably and recommend a bill for his relief, which report was concurred in by the house.

Mr. Otis presented a petition from Moses Gill, praying payment of the principal and interest of 8400 dollars laid out in six per cent. Loan-Office Certificates issued by the state of Georgia during the war. Also the petition of Elias Strong, praying to have remitted certain duties on salt destroyed by fire at Boston. The former was referred to the committee of the whole to whom has been referred the report on the expediency of excepting certain claims from the operation of the limitation acts; the latter to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Jarvis, a soldier in the late war, who prayed for compensation for damages done to his property, which was concurred in by the house.

The Speaker said the business first in order was the unfinished business of the bill providing for our intercourse with foreign nations.

Mr. Gallatin moved to postpone the unfinished business, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1798, as government was at present drawing money by way of anticipation. There was also a report of the committee of claims, on the subject of excepting certain claims from the operation of the limitation acts, which he thought it would be well soon to act upon, as the delay of it, might induce speculations, which it would be better to prevent.

After some few objections to a postponement of the unfinished business, it was, at length, agreed to postpone it for the purpose of taking up the appropriation bill.

The house accordingly resolved itself into

a committee of the whole on the bill appropriating for the support of government for the year 1798, Mr. Dent in the chair; and after having agreed to the various items therein contained, with little or no debate, the committee rose, and the house concurred in the amendments which had been agreed to in the committee of the whole, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Sitgreaves hoped the house would go into a committee of the whole, on the report of a select committee on the memorial of the people called quakers.

Mr. Rutledge wished this subject might be deferred till to-morrow, as he thought it would be proper to introduce an amendment into the report, which he was not at that time prepared to make.

Mr. Sitgreaves consented.

Mr. Coit thought it was desirable to introduce an amendment to the standing rules and orders of the house. For this purpose he proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the following be added to the standing rules and orders of this house "That no question shall be taken up for reconsideration, when there shall be a smaller number of members present, than were present when the original vote was passed."

Agreed to, and refered to a committee of five members.

Mr. D. Foster called for the order of the day on the bill for the relief of Oliver Pollock; which being agreed to, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, and after some debate, it was negatived 35 to 24. The committee rose, when a motion was made to postpone the further consideration of this bill, which motion not appearing to be very acceptable another motion was made to adjourn, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, there being 37 to 37.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, February 6.

In the course of the debate in congress on the Foreign Intercourse Bill, Mr. Nicholas, member from Virginia, declared, as his opinion, "that peace with the French *republic* might have been secured, but that the executive had wantonly cast it from us." Tis no matter how plainly the opposers of the measures of government speak out: they never have had their designs exposed in the national house of representatives more fully than in the course of the debate referred to; and never have they appeared to have felt themselves more completely placed on the "*five-footed bed*," than it appears they are by the decided and open language of the supporters of government on this occasion. The gall of faction has descended in showers; but its contaminating effects will be retrenched, as the cloven foot is more fully exhibited to the public. The executive to whom this said Nicholas alludes, as having "*wantonly cast peace from us*," is GEORGE WASHINGTON: and the mention of this fact is sufficient, without entering into a detail of all the measures which have been pursued to induce the French to act with justice towards us; a detail which could make no other impression upon the public mind than that the political guardians of this country had done every thing in their power to preserve to us the blessings of peace, short of a total sacrifice of our independence.

A just sense of the evils of war, might operate with government, (if it should eventually prove that all measures hitherto adopted have been ineffectual,) to send three or even six more envoys to France, if it could be ascertained that such additional humiliation would secure, on the part of the French, a respect for our property and rights——but the sending a score of envoys would not satisfy our jacobins—nor would any propositions they could make, short of a surrender of our sovereignty to the ruling powers in France, probably be considered as meriting attention.

When an envoy was sent from this country to obtain an adjustment of our differences with England, and to claim redress for the depredations upon our commerce, he was received with politeness, and redress promised; those promises in many instances have been fulfilled; and if credit can be given to our agents in England, the courts of justice there are proceeding to award retribution for property illegally captured as fast as the necessary proofs are exhibited. Not only previous to, but during the course of the negociation, the whole vocabulary of opprobrium was ransacked by our *modest democrats* for epithets to apply to the English. A citizen of the first respectability in this country was sent to France to endeavour to establish a good understanding between that nation and America; and how was he treated? With neglect and ignominy. Three commissioners have been, since that period, sent to make another effort; and, at the last dates, they were not received: and now, because the tyrants of France are characterized as they ought to be, the blood of our "*patriots*" is all in foam. What a consistent, country-loving, country-respecting set of beings are the American Jacobins!

BALTIMORE, February 9.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, on the 6th of February 1798, the undermentioned gentlemen were duly elected directors of the office of discount and deposit in Baltimore:

Archibald Campbell, Adrian Valck, George Sears, Samuel Hollingsworth, Joseph Thornburgh, Aquila Brown, jun. Richard Gittings, John Swan, John Pleasants, Mark Pringle, Hugh Thompson, William Duguid, Christopher Johnston.

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exoties and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 73, Chesnut treet.

February 27. eodtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 14.

Appointments—By Authority.

THOMAS APPLETON, Esq. of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Leghorn—vice Philip Feliechy, Esq.

LUCIUS HORATIO STOCKTON, Esq. of New-Jersey, to be Attorney of the United States—vice Abraham Ogden, Esq. deceased.

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, at Ogden's Tavern, on Tuesday, 13th February, 1798, it was unanimously resolved.

To support BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at the ensuing Election, as Senator for the District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware.

LAWRENCE SECKEL, Chairman.
M. KEPPELE, Secretary.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, at Mr. Dunwoody's tavern, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to be supported at the ensuing Election, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That being fully impressed with a sense of the talents and integrity of BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, his services in public life, and his attachment to the laws and constitution of his country, the meeting do recommend him to their fellow-citizens as a proper person to be elected a Senator for this district, and will individually give him all the support in their power.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, *Chairman.*
WM. CLIFTON, JUN. *Secretary.*
Feb. 12.

It would be well for those naturalized citizens who intend to vote at the ensuing election of Senator to take out their certificates.

"If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out," says the Bible. But the Bible points out a course of conduct ill adapted to the evil propensities of Jacobins. Hence we have seen the value of a vote counter balance in their eyes, all considerations of policy, justice, and regard for national honor.

On Saturday morning departed this life, after a lingering indisposition, which he bore with christian fortitude, Colonel WILLIAM WELL, in the 56th year of his age; a native of the city of Nieuwidt in Germany, and on Monday his remains were interred in the burial ground of the German reformed congregation, attended by the members of the German incorporated society, and a very large number of respectable citizens.

A letter from Reedy-Island, mentions the departure of a number of outward bound vessels on Monday morning, with a fair wind.

ANOTHER TRUTH.

Agreeably to a statement made by Hercules Courtney, President of the Maryland Insurance Company—of payments made for losses from captures, it is stated, that by the British there has been captured, between the 1st June, 1795, and the 27th Dec. 1797, to the amount of

dollars 93,639—12
By the French, ditto 108,775—52

MR. FENNO,

As *two thirds* of the representatives did not think it proper to *expel* the offending *member*, lest his constituents should thereby have been deprived of a vote in the national legislature, and as something must be done to preserve the dignity of the house, it is we learn, proposed to order *him* to sit *alone behind* the Speaker, during this session of Congress—And that he shall be under the protection of the house, to prevent any gentleman from taking private satisfaction for the personal abuse *he* has offered. This measure seems well calculated to preserve order, and to prevent future difficulties.

MR. FENNO,

A number of Irishmen, took the oath of naturalization in the court of Nisi prius to day, the law requires the oath of a man of known good character to the satisfaction of the court, that the person taking the oath of citizenship is of good moral character, and well attached to the constitution of the United States; it is asked, has the honorable court taken pains to satisfy themselves on this head.

February 13.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY,—No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

160th Day's Drawing—January 18.

49669 { *House* 5000 / *Cash* 5000 } 10,000 *D.*

No.	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*
154		11310		24705		38684	x
985	x	512		26079	x	39573	
1041		613		459	20	40176	
438		884		943	x	820	
994		12422		956	x	882	
2558		13556	x	27148	x	986	
804		15189		28731		41081	x
3186	x	255	x	20044	x	116	x
384		314		30287		456	
4001		591		418	x	505	500
257	20	714	x	31399		936	x
656		16058	20	32201		849	
805		124		444	x	930	x
5060		545		489		42444	
159		18013	x	579		860	
177	x	071		759		890	20
332		257		902		983	x
608	x	947	20	32069	x	43032	
991	20	973		236		231	
6297	x	19418		607		481	
735	x	431		34219		628	x
814		773		857	25	661	
7263	x	20180	x	525		755	x
417		21003		35211	x	817	
536		953		290		44224	
8591		257		375		45693	
711		487		644	x	47036	
885		939		680		236	
9010		32231	x	36212		398	
411	100	280		289		859	
597		676		345		48489	
626	x	939	x	603		494	x
10522	x	23656		872	x	961	x
601	x	24074	x	37329		962	
826	x	291	20	825		49712	
843	x	418	x	38024	x	766	
11140		432		503			
198		666	x	570	x		

PRICE OF STOCKS:

Philadelphia, Feb. 3. 1798.

Six Per Cent.	16/8
Three per Cent.	10/3
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	20
—— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	20
——N. A. shares 41 dividend off.	

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

IMPORTANT and SATISFACTORY.

By a gentleman of respectability, and of this City, arrived yesterday, in 18 days from New Orleans, we have the pleasing information, that the Spanish Posts at the Natchez, and other places within our territory, on the river Mississippi, had been at length given up to the American Commissioner, and the troops under his direction.

By this happy accommodation of the differences which have subsisted, we may expect the restoration of harmony in that quarter; and that the boundary lines will also be run and determined agreeable to treaty, and future altercations be thus also prevented.

JAMES KENT, Esq. Recorder of this city, has been appointed a judge of the supreme Court, in the room of the honorable judge Hobart, whose term of office expired; and who has since been appointed a senator of the United States, for this state.

DISINTERESTED BRAVERY.—During the contest between Great-Britain and America, Lord Rawdon, (now Moira) sent a grenadier on one of those severe days, which happened in the southern provinces, to reconnoitre a post, from which his troops were much annoyed. The soldier, with the utmost calmness and intrepidity, examined the ground, notwithstanding the enemy kept up an incessant fire, and wounded him in two or three places. Having deliberately finished his observations, he returned, and gave an account of the situation, without betraying the smallest symptom of pain. Lord Rawdon, however, perceiving his blood run freely, pulled out his purse, and presented to him, with a warm panegyric on his heroic conduct. This, however, the grenadier refused, saying that his "acceptance of it would tarnish whatever merit his action might be supposed to have." This brave and noble man was soon after promoted, and at the end of the war commanded the very company in which he was then only a private.

ARRIVED.		DAYS
Brig Iphigene,	Thompson,	N. Orleans 19
Schr. Adventure,	Boswell,	Bermuda 16
Frederick,	——,	N. Orleans 18

The managers of the City Dancing Assembly give notice that the anniversary Ball to commemorate the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON, will be held at Mr. Rickets's Circus, the 22d instant. Feb. 12. §t22d

For Bremen,

The Danish Brigantine

JOHANNA,

John Andrew Thiessen, *Master.*

EXPECTED to sail on the 18th instant. For *Passage* only, apply to the captain on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to

EDWARD DUNANT,

No. 149, South Front-street,

Who requests all those having accounts against said vessel, to exhibit the same for payment, previous to the 18th inst. as no demands will be paid after departure from hence.

He has still on hand, of the Cargo of said vessel, from Malaga,

80 kegs fresh Raisins

116 jars } fine bloom ditto
106 boxes }
90 boxes Muscatel ditto
10 kegs Figs
8 pipes } superior Catalonia Wine
21 hhds. }
Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhds. qr. casks
And a few qr. casks fine old Colemenar Wine.
February 13. *3t

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 36, North Eighth street,

The time of an indented Black Girl.

SHE has about eight or ten years to serve—washes and irons well, and is to be disposed of for want of employment.

Feb 13. §

Flax Seed for sale.

Apply to

GEO. DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street.

January 27 §

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

A House in Burlington for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has also for Sale,

Lots in Washington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. 70t

LOST---Yesterday in the Market,

AN ORDER drawn by capt. Richard O'Brien, favor of John Larkum, on Mr. Tench Francis, Purveyor of Public Supplies. Whoever has found the same, is requested to leave it at Thomas Larkum's, 280 south Front-street, or at this office.—Payment being stopped, it can be of no use to any one but the owner. Feb. 7—3t

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

NEW-THEATRE.

13th February, 1798.

☞ The Public are respectfully acquainted, that on account of the preparations for OSCAR and MALVINA, not being completed, the Performances advertised for to-morrow, are unavoidably postponed until

THURSDAY EVENING,

FEBRUARY 15,

When will be presented the TRAGEDY of

The GAMESTER.

Beverly, mr Fennell—Stukely, mr Warren—Lewson, mr Wignell—Jarvis, mr Morris—Bates, mr Taylor—Dawson, mr Warrell, jun—Waiter, mr Hunter.

Mrs Beverly, mrs Merry (being her first appearance in that character)—Charlotte, mrs Francis—Lucy, mrs Doctor.

To which will be added (for the first time) a Grand Heroic Pantomime Ballet and Spectacle, taken from *Ossian*, called

OSCAR AND MALVINA.

[Composed by Mr. Byrne—and performed under his direction at the Theatre, Covent Garden, upwards of two hundred nights.

The new Music composed—and the ancient Scots Music selected and adapted by Mr. Shield. The Overture by Mr. Reeves.

Oscar, (the descendant of Fingal) mr Byrne—Carroi, (the Scottish Chieftain) mr Hardinge—Fingal, mr Taylor—Morven, mr Marshall—Draco, mr Warrell, jun—Scotch Pedlar, (with the Song, 'I am a jolly gay Pedlar') mr Francis—Scotch Lad, mr Fox.

Scotch Lassie, miss Milbourne—Malvina (daughter to Toscar) mrs Byrne.

Principal Bard, mr Darley.

Bards—Messrs. Fox, Warrell, T. Warrell, Hunter, Blissett, Matthew, &c.—mrs Warrell, miss Milbourne, mrs Stuart, mrs Hunter, mad. Harwood, &c.

The Scenery, part painted by Mr. Milbourne, and part by Messrs. Holland and Stuart.

Representing—The Hall of Fingal, with a Banquet preparatory to the Nuptials of Oscar and Malvina.

The Mountain of Ben Lomond, with the Military Procession of Carrol to the Hall of Fingal.

A view of the Sea and Rock from which Oscar escapes by leaping from a high precipice into the arms of his Soldiers.

The Bridge, with the Camp of Carrol.

The death of Carrol by the hands of Malvina—his descent into the Sea—and the conflagration of the Camp of Carrol.

☞ On Friday, The *Clandestine Marriage.*

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA.*

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occcupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798. }
Feb. 14.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw5w

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE EDITORS of the NORTHERN LIBERTY STAR, and DAILY ADVERTISER, respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that the publication which was promised this day, is unavoidably postponed until Monday next.

BERNARD SCHEFFLER and Co.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a Daily Newspaper in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, to be entitled, the

NORTHERN LIBERTY STAR,

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Northern Liberty Star, and Daily Advertiser, shall be printed on a good paper of a demy size, with a handsome type, every evening, and delivered to subscribers in the Northern Liberties, City, and Germantown, between the hours of four and six o'clock.

2d. The price to subscribers, will be SIX DOLLARS per annum, one dollar and an half to be paid at the time of subscribing or at the end of every three months.

3d. The Star shall contain the Arrivals, Clearances, Prices Current, Stocks, and all other Public Business, which may render it useful to the subscribers.

4th. Advertisements will be received every day until two o'clock, and inserted the same evening, in a neat and conspicuous manner, on the most moderate terms:

Subscriptions, articles of intelligence, advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received until Monday next, at the Printing-Office, corner of St. John and St. Tamany-streets, between Second and Third-street, for that day's publication.

*** The Printers of the United States, who may wish to exchange papers, are respectfully requested to send on their papers as soon as possible.

February 14. d4t

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country Printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be expofed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houfe in Second-ftreet, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two ftory brick Houfe, with 2 two ftory frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; alfo, a vacant Lot of 40 feet fquare, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This intereft has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is fituated in Chriftian-ftreet, between Front and Second-ftreets, the fecond houfe from Mr Caleb Afh's.

No. 2. A three ftory brick Houfe, fituate at the north eaft corner of Chefnut ftreets, being 14 feet on Second-ftreet, and 20 feet on Chefnut-ftreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the beft ftands for the fale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handfome well finifhed three ftory brick Houfe, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, fituate in Fifth-ftreet, between Market and Arch-ftreets, No. 40. This houfe is built and finifhed in the modern ftyle, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a ciftern of rain water in the yard; and the houfe is at prefent let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three ftory brick Houfe, fituate in Plumb-ftreet, between Second and Third ftreet, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at prefent occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three ftory brick Houfe, on the bank fide of Front-ftreet, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-ftreet, where it is five ftory. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cafh, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

Salifbury Eftate.

THE Subfcriber, propofing to contract his bufinefs, offers this Eftate for fale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaft and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grift Mill, with two pair of ftones; alfo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with thefe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpofe of caffing Cannon for this State.—There are about two thoufand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beft Hay and Paflure. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is fuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of fixty-nine guns lately made, although fome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The fituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ftate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from feveral landings on the Hudfon's river, and having every advantage that can refult from a plenty of water iffuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other ufeful purpofes. The purchafer can be accommodated with all the ftock and utenfils, and have poffeffion on or before the firft of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaft immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with fome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Jofeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Efq. one of the Reprefentatives in Congrefs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premifes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Recently Publifhed,

And juft imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second ftreet, and may be had of MORGAN J. REES,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two clofely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illuftrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Ifaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangelifts, and book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the interefts of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of eccleftaftical tyranny, the downfall of civil defpotifm, and the fubfequent amelioration of the ftate of the world: together with

A large collection of Extracts,

Interfperfed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Jofeph Mede,	Sir Ifaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Creffener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Bifhop Newton, and
Bifhop Chandler,	Bifhop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Befides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illuftrations of prophecy; it contains a conftderable number of facts or obfervations on the fymbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, ufes, and obfcurity of the apocalypfe, and the genuinenefs of the Hebrew prophets; on the rapid corruption of chriftianity in the fourth century; on the difperfion and reftoration of the Jews, the hiftory of the falfe Meffiahs who have appeared among them, and the reafons in fupport of the conjecture that the Afghans are the defcendants of the ten tribes; on the right of raffiftance to oppreffion; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the caufes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the cuftoms of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conquefts of thofe nations, and thofe of the Turks; on the ufurpation of the Mamalukes, and the paft hiftory and prefent ftate of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Conftantine, Juftinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the fcarcity of books in the dark ages, and the caufes of the decline of literature; on the rapid rife of the French monarchy, and the caufes of its fall; on the inconfiftencies in the political characters of bifhops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the benefficial effects which chriftianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the eftablifhment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in thefe volumes, thofe who are intereffed in the fubject will, it is prefumed, wifh to perufe or confult them, becaufe the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at leaft if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are eafily acceffible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furnifhed with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan. 22—2aw2w

Imported in the fhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Mafter,

From Bourdeaux, and for fale by the fubfcriber, No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy		Entitled to Drawback.
Iriſh market claret in cafes		
Medoc wine, in	do.	
Sauterne, do.	do.	

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bufhels Liverpool falt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

W. HAYDON

Delineator of Drawing—from London,

(Where he has ftudied feveral years under one of the moft eminent maffers in that fcience)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as ufual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewife, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himfelf his terms will be particularly advantageous to thofe that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laft will and teftament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceafed, and poffeffion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ftreet, between Third and Fourth ftreets, conffiting of the houfe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ftable, and other improvements.—The houfe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the fame breadth as the houfe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciftern, both with pumps in good repair. The ftable ftands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horfes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central pofition and the advantages it poffeffes with refpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perfon wifhing to poffefs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No. 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

The Subfcriber

INFORMS thofe whom it may intereft or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-fixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-houfe in this city, on the fubject of his petition for the benefit of the Infolvent Law—and that their attendance is defired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

The Subfcriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ftanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the fame having been loft. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. 56w

The Subfcriber,

Informs thofe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their infpection fince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ft ult. and will during the prefent month remain open at his Counting-houfe in Chefnut Street for their further inveftigation and fcrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1ft 1798.

All Perfons

Having any demands againft the Eftate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requefted to bring in their accounts properly atteffed, on or before the firft day of January next enfuing and thofe who are indebted to faid eftate are folicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiftratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

NOTICE.

ALL perfons who have any demands againft the eftate of WILLIAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceafed, are requefted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteffed; and thofe who are indebted to the fame, are defired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ftreet. } *Adminiftr'r*

January 4. dtf

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a releafe of furvey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, fituate in lower Smithfield townfhip Northampton county, furveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Efq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The firft Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others intereffed or concerned therein, they having at leaft thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §t1F2wtm

Copper for Sheathing,

For Sale, by

SIMON WALKER,

Pine-ftreet, near Fifth.

January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire a No. 138, Arch-ftreet.

Jan. 27. d2w

To be fold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ftory brick Houfe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. fituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townfhip of Moyamenfing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taffe and elegance, ftand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subfcriber is emboldened to iffue propofals for printing by fubfcription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their firft meeting in 1775, to the prefent time.

This work fhall be printed with a new type, made for the purpofe; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—caſh to be paid on delivery.

It is needlefs to fay any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the fcarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is fufficient to juftify the printer in his hope of meeting with that fuccefs, which he is certain the enterprize deferves.

JOHN PARKER.

Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subfcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molaffes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogfhead of paint bruffes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 3. *dim.*

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and mifdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at prefent, injured and endangered: And fuggefting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middlefex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

To thofe who have read this curious and valuable work, it will need no recommendation—they know its ſolid merit—but as it has hitherto got into very few hands in this country, it will not be amiſs to obſerve—ſo great was the approbation and demand in London, that it paſſed through three large editions in the courſe of twelve months. As a detail of the ingenious varieties of fraud, that endanger property in London, and moſt other overgrown and opulent cities, it cannot fail to afford the reader great entertainment as well as inſtruction; but as the author traces all theſe enormities to a few, and in themſelves, inconſiderable cauſes, many of which actually exiſt in all the large capitals of the United States, the buſineſs is brought home to our own doors; and the work has an increaſing claim to our attentive peruſal.

To aſſiſt the legiſlator and the magiſtrate in the humane office of preventing crimes, and their conſequent puniſhments, was the patriotic deſign of the author. "Private offences, he ſays, are the ſource of public crimes, and the beſt method of guarding ſociety againſt the latter is, to make proper proviſions, for checking the former"—"Thoſe men are eaſily ſeduced from their loyalty who are apoſtates from virtue."

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half*; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES'S's book-ſtore, No. 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city; by George Hill, in Baltimore; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.

January 31. 2awta

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for

Britiſh, German, or India Goods,

IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15. 6

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements.

IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

FOR SALE, AT WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives

December 20. §

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,

INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. co1m *nov.* 15.

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,

HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27 —4w

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Ric and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every ſecond, fourth, and ſixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, ſouth Fifth ſtreet, above Spruce-ſtreet. cod2w

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 113, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea

Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov. 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New York) on the

ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorans
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penſiaſoes	Chaſſa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mullhankerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium

Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,

Juſt received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and ſelling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. Theſe added to O's uſual ſtock, form an extenſive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and compriſe books in ſundry languages and on various ſubjects.

This Day is Publiſhed,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handſomely bound and lettered, and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece and ſeventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glaſs for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of intereſting and miſcellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In proſe and verſe. Deſigned to improve and amuſe the riſing generation.

In the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subſcriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly bound, lettered and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

129, South Front-ſtreet, next door to the Cuſtom-houſe,

A large aſſortment of

Gold and ſilver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candleſticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Piſtols, by Knubley, Charing Croſs
Reflecting Teleſcope, by Rſbright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Maſon county, Kentucky, patented by Perceival Butler, in 1787.
Alſo, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.

January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

(Price, in boards, 87 1 2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and, Peſtilential diſeaſes; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth ſtreet.

December 28. 1w

The holders of Certificates, ac-

ceptances, endorſements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wedneſday, the 14th February next, is the laſt day, on which they can admit ſubſcriptions to the fund aſſigned for the payment of ſaid engagements; and that thoſe holders, who do not on or before that day make their ſubſcriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

January 29. §

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,

Who has been a conſiderable time on the miſſion in the country parts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, gives this notice to any extenſive proprietor of land within the ſaid ſtate, and bordering on either the Potomack, Suſquehanna, or Juniata rivers; that he is enabled to make a ſatiſfactory bargain with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered.—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.

Feb. 8. *3t

Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his maſter's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this inſtant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a ſpare make; his phiſiognomy is vacant but not diſagreeable; his age is ſuppoſed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a ſhort blue cloth coat, ſtriped caſſimere veſt, corduroy breeches, and yarn ſtockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a ſhort blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; alſo, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloathes he took with him cannot be particularly deſcribed.

It is ſuppoſed he intends going to the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and ſecure the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or bring him home, ſhall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

Apply to the Printer.

February 7. §

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenahs	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

Inſurance Office of the State of Pennſylvania.

February 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of ſeventy dollars on each ſhare of the ſtock of the company, for the laſt ſix months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal repreſentatives after the 10th inſt.

JAMES S. COX, *Preſident.*

February 1. d15t

For Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale the property now occupied by him in the town of Weſt-Cheſter and county of Cheſter. It conſiſts of a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cieled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good ſtone Stable and Coach houſe—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The houſe ſtands on the Main ſtreet; its ſituation is high and very handſome; the lot extends to a back ſtreet, on which the ſtable and coach houſe ſtand. The lot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The ſituation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will made to ſuit the purchaſer. They, and the price, will be ſettled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to

ROBERT FRAZER.

February 5. mwſtf

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfrm

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarſe voice, his fore teeth ſtand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly deſcribe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three ſuits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kerſey trowſers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good ſhirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerſeys. Whoſoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in St ill Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; ſhelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c, for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

nov. 27. m&th.t.1J.